

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

NO. 80.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays Excepted)

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

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25¢ Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$1 for six months; \$2.50 for three months; payable in advance

NOTICE:

L. P. Fisher is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

A. D. McInnes,	Nanaimo,
S. T. Tilley,	New Westminster,
H. Nelson,	Victoria, Yale,
B. Brailey,	Fort Alexander,
Robinson's Express,	Similkameen,
M. Merritt,	Port Hope,
T. M. Loup,	Lillooet,
C. Cooper,	Port Douglas,
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City,
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco,
G. Street and F. Algar,	London,

BRECKINRIDGE AT BALTIMORE.—A dispatch dated Baltimore, August 8th, says: "Messrs. Breckinridge and Vallandigham have partaken of a grand dinner at the Eatow House, this evening, given by the Baltimore Secessionists. At 11 o'clock they were serenaded by the Blues Band. Mr. Breckinridge is now attempting to speak, but is constantly interrupted by the cheers for Crittenden, Gen. Scott, the Kentucky election, and for the Union. It is impossible to hear what he is endeavoring to say. There are several thousand persons present, a majority of whom are Union men; they call on the band for the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," but can get nothing from them but "Dixie" and the "Marseillies." All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by the cheers of "remember the 19th of April; remember the week of terror." Several fights took place, and some of the Secessionists were roughly handled. He was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses. Mr. Vallandigham did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cries for the Union and groans for Jeff. Davis, interrupted by counter groans and cheers.

IMPERIAL SPORTS.—The French court is now at Fontainebleau, and how do you think it amuses itself? By catching frogs! Yes; the wall at the bottom of the park of Fontainebleau, close to the Seminaire of Avon, is the favorite haunt of the court at sundown. Here the ladies and gentlemen, lovers of the fun, will sit sometimes until nightfall, each armed with a long wand, at the end of which is attached a two-pronged fork. At each end of the *foufes* servants are stationed to beat the rushes, and force the frogs to pass backwards and forwards beneath the wall. It is during the passage they are caught between the prongs and the fork, and it requires no small dexterity. The emperor is said to be a consummate hand at this portion of the sport; and now and then, by dint of watching till Midme, Walowski—the greatest of the lady frog-catchers at Fontainebleau—is off her guard, intent upon bagging a more than usually refractory frog, he will transfer the animal to his own prong, while the countess will resist the unfair play, and, amid shouts of laughter, the whole company will pause to view the result. Large sums are lost and won by those who bet upon the first filled basket.

THE LOST ARTILLERY.—The following is the account of the Artillery loss referred to in the report of General McDowell: Company D, Second Artillery, Captain Arnold, six rifled field pieces; Company A, First Artillery, Capt. Ricketts, six rifled Parrot ten-pounders; Company E, Second Artillery, Capt. Carlisle, two rifled pieces and two howitzers; Company C, Fifth Artillery, Captain Griffin, one rifled piece and four smooth-bored; Company G, First Artillery, one forty-two pound Parrot gun and the Rhode Island battery of five rifled pieces. Total, seventeen rifled and eight smooth-bore pieces. Additional reports make the losses in ammunition and of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores as follows: 150 boxes of small arm cartridges; 87 boxes of rifled canon ammunition; 50 boxes of old fire arms 13 wagons loaded with provisions, and 3,000 bushels oats. It is estimated that 2,500 muskets and 4,000 knapsacks and blankets were lost.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—*Pysentery, Diarrhea.*—During the summer season these diseases exact numberless victims from the thoughtlessness of any age or either sex. The first derangement of the stomach is neglected, and the first irritation succeeded by inflammation soon extends into the bowels. In some severe cases, medicines, given internally, only aggravate the malady; what a blessing is it, then, that Holloway's Ointment rubbed externally over the abdomen, can arrest and cure the complaint. After being rubbed the abdomen should be loosely swathed in flannel to afford support and uniformity of temperature. Farinaceous food alone should be taken. Whenever practicable, Holloway's Pills should be administered in appropriate doses unless increased irritation follows their use, when the cure can be accomplished by the Ointment.

HANGING HORACE GREENLEY.—A city item in a New York paper of July 27th, states: A party of Union men hung Horace Greenley, last evening, in effigy, in Washington square. The memorable white coat and hat were seen this morning, suspended by a rope on one of the trees in the parade ground. The effigy remained there until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day, attracting much notice. A large placard was attached to it, bearing the inscription:

"HORACE GREENLEY,  
THE WAR BLOOD HOUND,  
FORWARD TO THE DEVIL."

*Sic transit Horace, etc.*

ACTIVITY OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—A late dispatch from the English Commissary, Judge Crawford, at Hawaii, just presented to both Houses of Parliament, states that the slave trade "continues to be carried on from this island on the most extensive scale; and that, so far from its having become odious to the public, there are more persons, even of capital and influence, engaged in it than ever." This traffic is now confined to certain narrow geographical limits in Africa, is prosecuted to gratify only one market, Cuba, and is carried on largely under one flag, the American.

NEW LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.—An enterprising Frenchman is constructing a balloon for the accommodation of tourists who desire to witness the beauty of Alpine scenery without the trouble of ascending Mount Blanc. The balloon will be stationed at the bottom of the Chamonix valley, and thence will ascend to the desired height, and be brought down again by a rope. A steam-engine will supply the requisite power for the enterprise.

FRENCH ROMANCE.—A young man named Fourier, in Paris, was in love with a *boutiquiere* near Belleville, who lately married his rival. He had frequently told a friend of his that he had often felt tempted to kill both her and her husband, and on being told that she and her husband looked so particularly happy the Sunday before, when they were promenading in the Bois du Boulogne, he sobbed like a child, and declared that he could bear his misery no longer. So he went to the theatre the other night, and going home met a newly married couple whom he supposed were the parties he sought. He rushed on them and stabbed the woman and also the man. He was arrested.

BERLIN.—A JEWISH MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY.—The Prince Regent has confirmed the election of Doctor N. Pingsheim, a co-religionist, as ordinary member of the academy. The doctor is a naturalist, and the successor of the deceased Humboldt. He is the second Jewish member of that learned body, the king having eight years previously, at the recommendation of Humboldt, confirmed the election of the Physician, P. T. Riess. The election of Pingsheim must have been unanimous, as a single dissentient vote excludes the candidate from the academy. It is this way that Hegel and Varnhagen were kept out of the celebrated body.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

THE PRESIDENT'S GALLANTRY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks: J. M. Hay, the President's Private Secretary (during the levee at the White House), approached with a beautiful girl on his arm, and on his introducing her to the President, his Excellency, after exchanging a few words, kissed her as she blushed beautifully, and looked around to see if it had escaped notice.

NEW RIFLE BATTERY.—Dr. Requa and A. G. Mack, of Rochester, have invented a rifle battery, to consist of a row of rifle barrels mounted on a gun carriage. From a twenty-five barrelled battery it is estimated two hundred and fifty balls can be fired in a minute. It can be handled by four men, will weigh between nine and ten hundred pounds, and, in case of capture, can be made useless to the enemy.

BLACK MAIL IN PARIS.—M. Florentino, the critic of the *Moniteur et Constitutionnel*, has been discharged by Count Persigny. It is said that he extorted \$20,000 a year from the artists and celebrities of Paris.

LANDING EX-KAFFIR CHIEF, FROM LONDON.

DEMERAARA-RUM, 30 OVERPROOF, in blds;

SWAYNE'S OLD TOB., in blds;

BRANDY—fine pale in qr casks;

SHERRY, in qr casks and cases;

PORT, in qr casks and cases;

CLARET—fine quality in cases;

MUSKETS: Blue and White Blankets;

FISH BOOKS: Shot, etc.

E. STAMP & CO., Wharf street.

TRADES LICENSE ACT, 1860.

PERSONS LIABLE UNDER SECTION 2 of this Act are required to pay into the Treasury, immediately, the amount of their several li- censes due on the 1st of July, 1861.

Under Section 2 are included—

Barristers and Attorneys, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Bankers, Persons keeping Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys.

G. T. GORDON, Treasurer.

TREASURY, July 25th.

25¢

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REAL ESTATE TAX ACT, 1860.

THE THIRTY DAYS ALLOWED BY

the provisions of this Act for the payment of all li- censes due under the same, will terminate on Sat- urday next, the 7th instant.

G. T. GORDON, Treasurer.

TREASURY, August 31st, 1861.

25¢

J. J. SOUTHPAGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

UNION WHARF.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

And Battery street, San Francisco, California.

25¢

DR. CLERJON, FROM PARIS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Government street, between Yates and Johnson, in the Yard opposite Washington Restaurant.

Treatment of all Diseases without Mercury.

25¢

BLANKETS FOR SALE, BY JAS. N. THAIN & CO.

STORAGE Received on the most favor- able conditions, an experienced warehouseman will be in charge.

25¢

FOR SALE, 2 HIDS. GENUINE OLD BRANDY.

Apply to the Undersigned.

JAS. N. THAIN & CO.

Victoria, 27th August, 1861.

25¢

Barrels for Sale.

500 NEW SALMON BARRELS AND

a splendid SALMON NET for sale cheap, if applied for immediately to

J. RUEFF, Wharf street.

25¢

FOR SALE.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW DRAUGHT

Ale, in blds and barrels;

Tennent's Glasgow Bottled Pale Ale, in qts;

Do do do Imperial do do;

Oregon Cider, in barrels and qr casks.

For sale in lots to suit.

J. J. SOUTHPAGE & CO.,

Victoria, 27th August, 1861.

25¢

London Porter and Stout

EX-ALMA AND OTHER ARRIVALS.

BAVASSIS IN 4 DOZ. CASES, QUARTS

AND FLUID.

THORN'S, bottled by Duckworth, in 4 doz cases

TAYLOR'S, bottled by Victoria Stores, London, in 4 doz cases.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S, bottled by Friend, in 4 doz cases.

MORRISON, COX & CO'S, bottled, in 4 doz barrels

For sale by

THOS. PATRICK & CO.

se4 in Cor Johnson and Government streets.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE, TWO SEMI-COTTAGE

Pianos, 6½ octaves, in perfect condition and tune.

se4 in

HENDERSON & BURNABY.

25¢

FRENCH ROMANCE.—A young man named Fourier, in Paris, was in love with a *boutiquiere* near Belleville, who lately married his rival. He had frequently told a friend of his that he had often felt tempted to kill both her and her husband, and on being told that she and her husband looked so particularly happy the Sunday before, when they were promenading in the Bois du Boulogne, he sobbed like a child, and declared that he could bear his misery no longer. So he went to the theatre the other night, and going home met a newly married couple whom he supposed were the parties he sought. He rushed on them and stabbed the woman and also the man. He was arrested.

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# THE BRITISH COLONIST

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 11, 1861.

### British Columbia Mission.

A few issues back we published a speech made by the Rev. Mr. Garrett, in Edinburgh, in which he said some things which placed Bishop Hills in rather a ludicrous light before the public here. We have since had a copy of the report of the "British Columbia Mission for 1860," comprising 140 pages, laid before us; and from a hasty skip through it, we have arrived at the conclusion that the Rev. Commissary's bump of the marvelous must be in a wonderfully excited condition. We have only space to illustrate a couple of interesting exaggerations. Mr. Garrett said: "In a letter recently received from the Bishop, he mentioned having traveled in his diocese 820 miles in three months, nearly 700 miles on foot; and returning at the end of three months, with the shoes torn off his feet, and only a red shirt on his body, he was told he looked 'very like a miner!'"

The Bishop's Report, page 82, says: "I traveled 800 miles in steamboat, canoe, on horseback, and afoot."

On page 76, the Bishop writes about his arrival at Hope:—"My dress had become tattered, my shoes worn out, and my appearance anything but clerical. As I entered Hope, near the bridge, Mr. Hutchins said: "Why, sir, you look like a miner." I was in a colored woolen shirt, no waistcoat, no neckcloth, and coat in holes."

There certainly is very little in these extracts to warrant Mr. Garrett in giving a loose rein to his imagination. If intentionally done, it may be that in his opinion "the end justifies means." In the opinion of an intelligent public here such exaggerations only make religion a laughing stock; and the sooner the wings of the Rev. Commissary's soaring imagination are clipped, the less reason will Bishop Hills have to exclaim, "Save me from my friend!"

Whatever ludicrous things are retailed to venerated multitudes in England about Bishop Hills' tour in British Columbia, there can be no doubt but the "British Columbian Mission" is almost the only engine at work in bringing these colonies before the people of the "three Kingdoms." In several parts of the "report" we find interesting and truthful accounts of the prospects of British Columbia, which by being disseminated widely throughout Great Britain and Ireland, cannot fail to do us a very great deal of good. In the financial report we find that £6562 has been raised by contributions up to the end of 1860, and that a balance of £4142 remained on hand. In the list of contributions every diocese, including nearly every town, in England, Scotland and Ireland are represented; and clergymen's names are enumerated by the hundred. When such a vast number of persons are interested in the British Columbian Mission, it cannot but prosper pecuniarily, and at the same time further the secular interests of both colonies.

### Real Estate Taxes.

Not being admitted behind the scenes at James' Bay, we are unable to explain why Victoria Town is compelled to pay its taxes in advance of all other districts. Whatever may be the cause of such an irregularity—whether it is intended to release the rural districts from their taxes, or whether the tax time has only been indefinitely extended to suit the convenience of outlying districts—we know not; yet the facts of the matter are still the same: Victoria town is called upon to pay up its taxes, and all the balance of the colony goes "scot-free." We would be very glad indeed to find that government had discovered a means by which the rural districts could escape taxes. We do not, however, like the idea of making such a discovery at our own expense—at least, to our disadvantage. That the country is "petted" at the expense of the town, there cannot be a doubt; because last week Mr. Cary stated that the taxes of all the rural districts would not exceed £1500, and yet several thousands are expended on roads and bridges in the country. Such "petting" we have no objection to, for we believe that the town is deeply interested in the settlement of the country, and what promotes the interests of the districts advances the prosperity of the town. When the town, however, has to pay four times as much taxes as the country on real estate, besides a special tax for our own streets, we cannot see the justice of collecting town taxes and not country taxes. Look at the matter: Last Saturday town taxes were due on real estate. Many parties presumed that Monday was the last day allowed for payment. Through their mistake they now find that five per cent. on the tax is added, which, with the tax itself, has to be paid within the next thirty days, or else their goods and chattels will be seized and sold, or the land itself. We have no complaint to urge on the ground of levying five per cent. additional; but when townsfolk have to pay up early in September, we think country-people should do the same thing. Four or five months postponement of the collection of the real estate tax without five per cent. extra, or fears of a distress by the sheriff, are as desirable and as con-

venient for the town as the country. We cannot, therefore, but regard the want of uniformity in the time of collecting taxes as doing an injustice to the town without a sufficient cause being apparent.

### The United States War Tariff.

The War Tariff recently passed by the American Congress sets in the background completely the Morrill Tariff issued by the same body last spring, the enforcement of which caused so much feeling throughout Europe. The Income Tax has also become a law. The Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress struck out a proposed tax upon gold and silver watches and pleasure carriages, and abandoned the idea of excise upon domestic liquors. A large revenue might doubtless have been derived from those sources; but its collection, it was feared, would require a great deal of cumbersome machinery, and might prove of more annoyance to the mass of the people than of real benefit to the country. Among the duties under the new tariff are the following:

Sugar, raw, or not above No. 12 Dutch standard, and syrup of sugar, 2 cents per pound; white and cloved sugar, above No. 12, 2½ cents per pound; refined, 4 cents per pound; candy, 6 cents per pound; molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

On all teas, 15 cents per lb.

Coffee, 4 cents per lb.; Cocoa, 3 cents per lb.; Manufactured Cocoa, 8 cents per lb.; Chicory root, 1 cent; ground 2 cents per lb.; Chocolate, 6 cents per lb.; Salt in sacks, 18 cents per 100 lbs.; in per cent., 12 cents per 100 lbs.

Brandy, \$1 25 per gall. Spirits distilled from grain or other materials, 50 cents per gall.

Hides, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Sole and band leather, 30 per cent. ad val. India rubber raw, 10 per cent. ad val. India rubber boots and shoes, 30 per cent. ad val.

Wines of all kinds, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Silks not more than \$1 per square yard, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Silks costing more than \$1 per square yard, 40 per cent. ad val.

All articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled already to be exempt from discriminating duties, and all other articles not imported direct from their place of growth or production, or in foreign vessels not entitled to exemption from discriminating duties, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, 10 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that this rule shall not apply to goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels.

All goods actually in bond in the United States, or on shipboard and bound to the United States at the date of the passage of this Act, shall be subject to the tariff heretofore existing. Bonded goods for home consumption must be withdrawn, or the duties paid thereon within 3 months after the passage of this Act; or if destined for exportation, must be withdrawn within three years from the date of their being deposited, otherwise they shall be deemed abandoned to the United States, and shall be sold; provided, that merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit, may be withdrawn and entered for consumption any time within two years of the time of its deposit, may be withdrawn and entered for consumption any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties with an addition of 25 per cent. thereto.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Board of Delegates.

**THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF**  
Delegates of the Victoria Fire Department are requested to meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Deluge Engine Company No. 1, for the transaction of important business. By order of the Chairman.

**sell it**

**Union Hook & Ladder Co. No 1**  
**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING**  
of this Company will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock P. M.

**JAMES R. ANDERSON,**  
Secretary.

**ROBERT HOMFRAY,**  
Government Surveyor for British Columbia.

**Civil Engineer, Land & Mining Surveyor.**

(Late County Surveyor of Nevada Country, California, and of the Land Office, Victoria)

**OFFICE, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.**

**Underground Surveys and Sections of Mines—Laying out Railroads, Canals, Ditches, Tunnels, Roads Bridges, Fiumes, Dams, Reservoirs, &c.**

**CHOICE OF OLD FRENCH BRANDIES,**

# THE BRITISH COLONIST

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 11, 1861.

## Additional from Cariboo.

Benjamin McDonnell, L. Sturgis, and two others, miners from Cariboo, who came passengers by the Caledonia on Sunday last, have furnished us with a number of very interesting facts concerning the El Dorado of our sister Colony. The party left Antler Creek on the 23d ult., and were only sixteen days in reaching here. The weather in the mines was of the most disagreeable kind—rain or snow has fallen every day for three months past, and some very heavy freshets during that time had occurred.

Mr. McDonnell was the original prospector of Quesnelle River—having lifted the first shovelful of earth from its gold-impregnated banks in the month of June, 1859; and it was the prospect obtained from a pan of dirt by him that caused the Quesnelle River fever in the summer and fall of that year, and has step by step led to the development of the almost fabulous riches of the now far-famed Cariboo.

Among many individual cases of success mentioned that of one Abbott, who has a rich claim on Williams' Creek—one of the richest claims, our informants believe, ever struck on the coast. The company consists of four men, who are making from fifty to sixty ounces up to one hundred and thirty bounces per day to the man. Abbott was a fisherman at New Westminster last spring, and when he left that place for Cariboo was hardly worth a dollar. The claim was thought to be worked out after the surface had been skimmed over; but a hole three or four feet deep was sunk to the bed-rock, and nine hundred dollars obtained in one pan of the dirt.

The diggings generally are shallow. The richest claims known are not more than four feet deep from the surface down to the bed-rock. The gold is usually found on the slate; but some claims pay from the surface to the bed-rock. The quality of the gold is poor, being mixed with slate and quartz. It assays, on an average, \$16 38 per ounce.

On Van Winkle Creek, Brannan & Co. hold the best claim, and make from \$100 to \$200 a day to the hand. The companies above and below them average \$50 or \$60 to the hand.

On Grouse Creek, the bed-rock has been found to dip back, and the water prevents the miners from following the pay drift by sinking holes. Several claims, however, are found to pay well.

Sage, Millet & Co., on Antler Creek, three-quarters of a mile below Munroville, hold the richest claim on that stream. They are making from 40 to 60 ounces per day to the hand.

In the Antler cañon, Hendrik's claim pays \$50 or \$60 a day, with sufficient ground to last for a year. Since last spring the company of two men have taken out \$18,000 with a rocker. They have just placed sluices on their claim.

McDonnell's Antler Creek claim, was latterly not turning out so well; but up to three weeks ago, it had regularly paid from \$60 to \$100 a day.

Many miners are waiting for water to sluice off the town-site of Munroville, where fine prospects are obtained. The Commissioner has notified the residents that they are located on miners' ground.

Dunlevy & Co., who use water from Antler Ditch at 50 cents an inch (the established rate), are making from \$40 to \$60 a day to the man, with ground enough to last for a year and a half. Eleven companies on Antler, averaging five men each, with a large extent of ground to work off, are obtaining "big" pay. In one place on the creek, a company have commenced running a drift into the hill and say that they are making from \$10 to \$12 over water money each day.

Laborers are in demand at \$8 per day—no man need be idle a moment at the mines. Judge Nind is at Williams' Creek. He is kept very busy recording claims and settling disputes among the miners. In each case of a disputed claim, a jury of miners is summoned, who hear witnesses and return a verdict in accordance with the facts. This course gives universal satisfaction.

Mr. McDonnell has been three seasons at Cariboo, and speaks most positively of its wealth. He pronounces it the best gold country he has ever seen, notwithstanding that he was in California in early days, and owned rich claims there. Quartz is found in every direction. So far as traced, the gold-range is believed to run north and south, as fifteen miles east or west of Antler no prospects are obtained. The general belief among those who have been through the country is that the gold lead extends across the Fraser in a northwesterly direction. The vicinity of Bear river is also attracting much attention. Prospecting parties will be sent out early in the spring of 1862, and a thorough exploration of the country made.

Our informants, we are happy to state, have each been highly successful in their search for gold at Cariboo, and contemplate returning immediately.

Corroborative of the above, we have been handed for publication a letter received by Mr. M. Tuote of this city, from a friend at the mines.

ANTLER CREEK, August 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I wish to inform you about this country. I suppose it is the richest ever discovered.

Additional from Cariboo.

Benjamin McDonnell, L. Sturgis, and two others, miners from Cariboo, who came passengers by the Caledonia on Sunday last, have furnished us with a number of very interesting facts concerning the El Dorado of our sister Colony. The party left Antler Creek on the 23d ult., and were only sixteen days in reaching here. The weather in the mines was of the most disagreeable kind—rain or snow has fallen every day for three months past, and some very heavy freshets during that time had occurred.

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Mr. McDonnell was the original prospector of Quesnelle River—having lifted the first shovelful of earth from its gold-impregnated banks in the month of June, 1859; and it was the prospect obtained from a pan of dirt by him that caused the Quesnelle River fever in the summer and fall of that year, and has step by step led to the development of the almost fabulous riches of the now far-famed Cariboo.

Among many individual cases of success mentioned that of one Abbott, who has a rich claim on Williams' Creek—one of the richest claims, our informants believe, ever struck on the coast. The company consists of four men, who are making from fifty to sixty ounces up to one hundred and thirty bounces per day to the man. Abbott was a fisherman at New Westminster last spring, and when he left that place for Cariboo was hardly worth a dollar. The claim was thought to be worked out after the surface had been skimmed over; but a hole three or four feet deep was sunk to the bed-rock, and nine hundred dollars obtained in one pan of the dirt.

The diggings generally are shallow. The richest claims known are not more than four feet deep from the surface down to the bed-rock. The gold is usually found on the slate; but some claims pay from the surface to the bed-rock. The quality of the gold is poor, being mixed with slate and quartz. It assays, on an average, \$16 38 per ounce.

On Van Winkle Creek, Brannan & Co. hold the best claim, and make from \$100 to \$200 a day to the hand. The companies above and below them average \$50 or \$60 to the hand.

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